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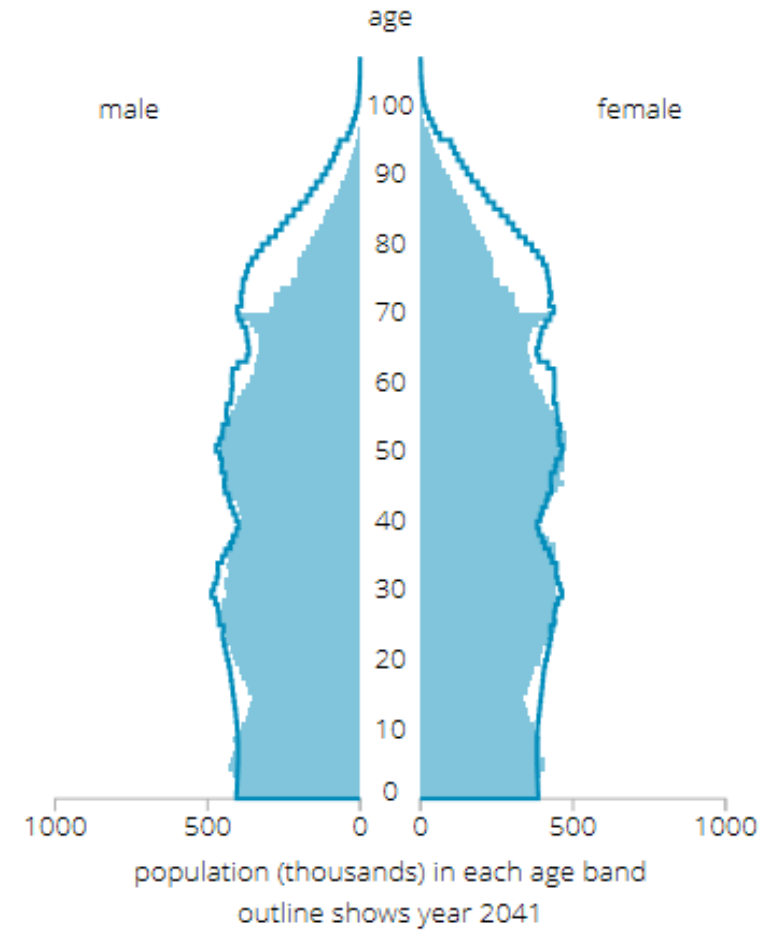
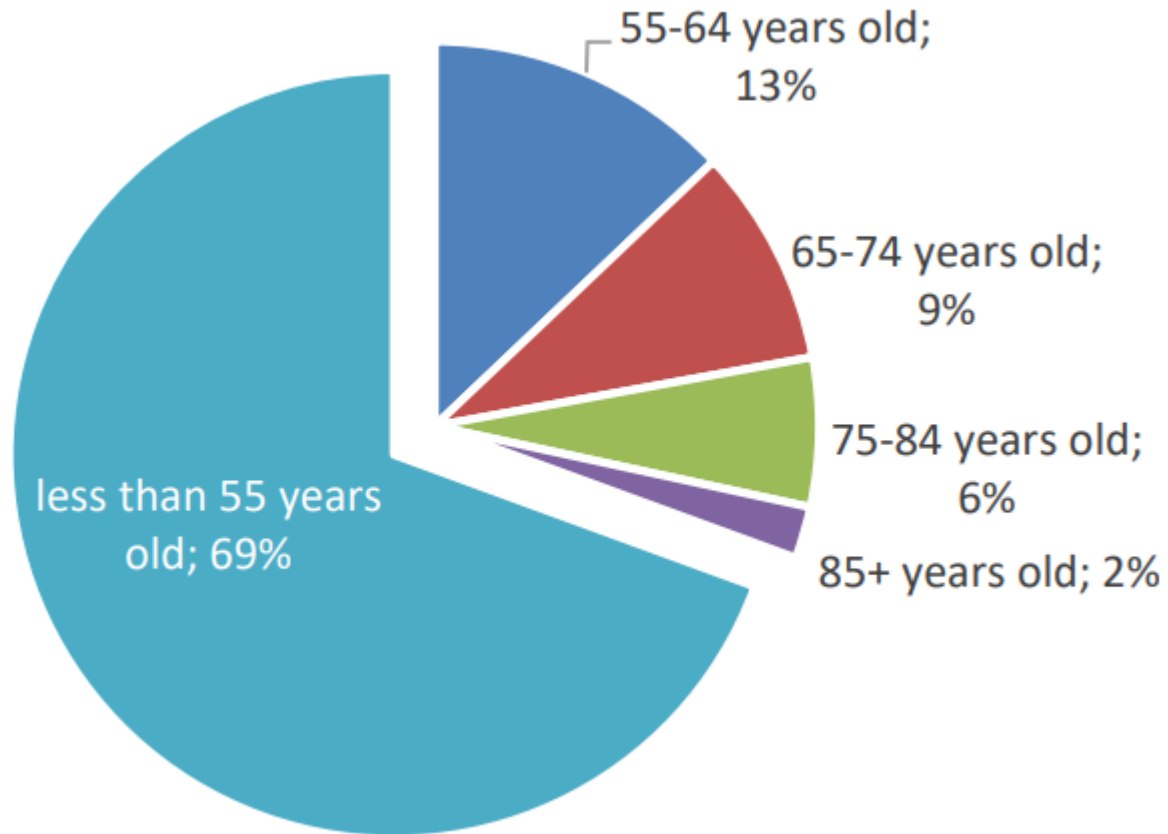
Helen Griffiths, University of Surrey



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 731349-INCluSilver



The European and UK demographic



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Frailty score predicts survival



Defining frailty

- Slow mobility
- Weakness
- Weight loss
- Decreased activity
- Exhaustion

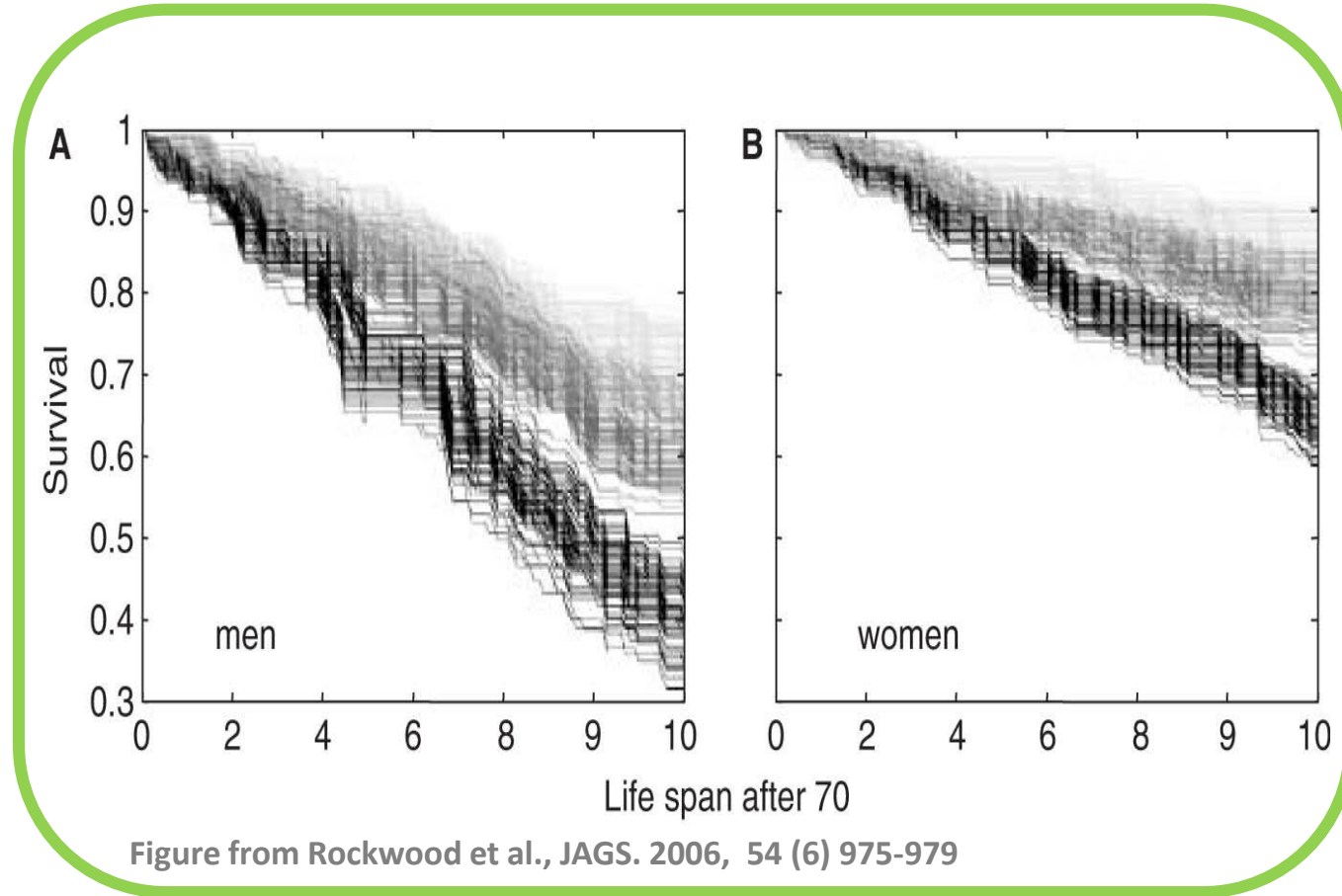
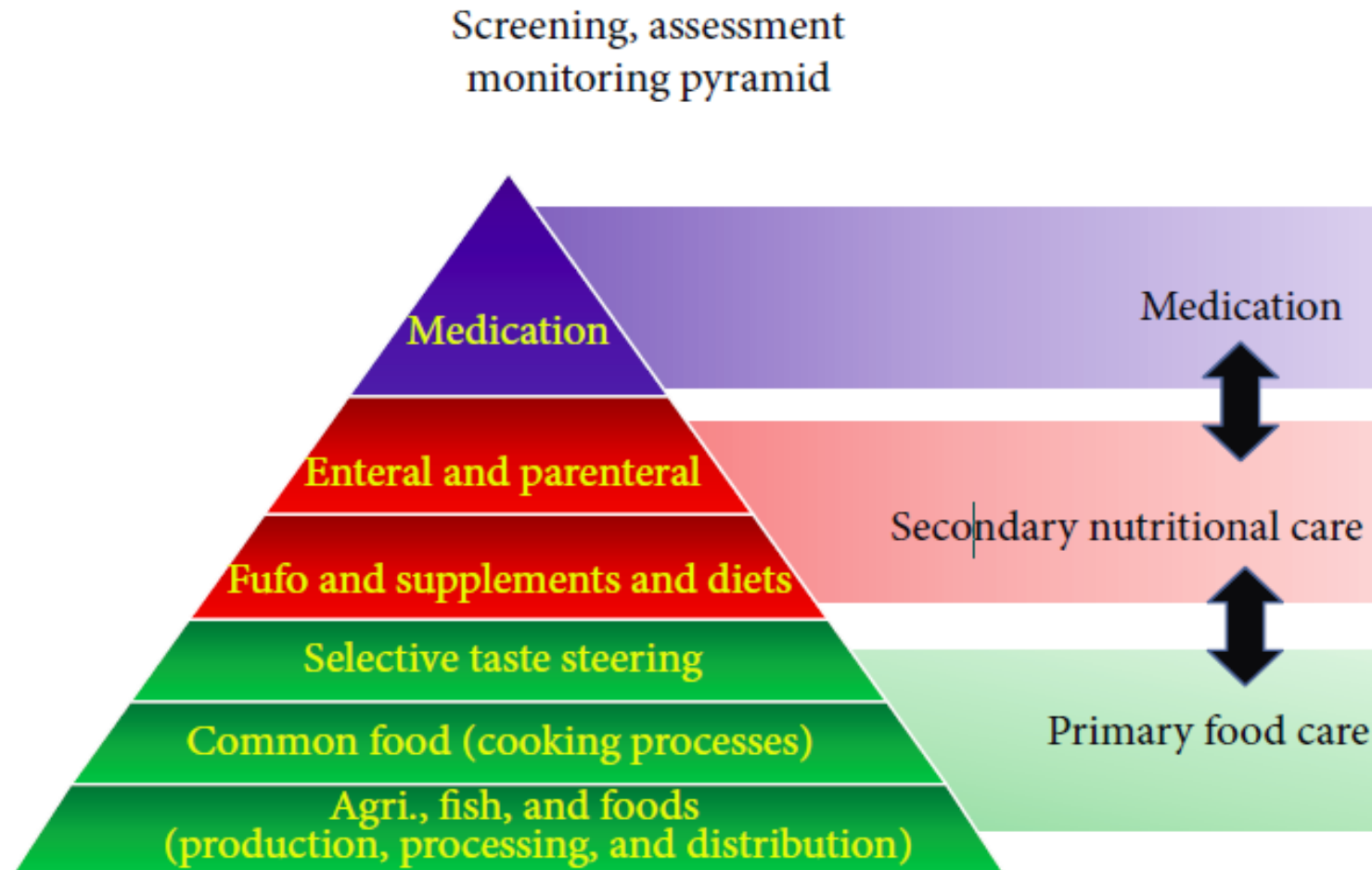


Figure from Rockwood et al., JAGS. 2006, 54 (6) 975-979

Black to light grey = high to lower frailty profile score

NutriLive: to Prevent Malnutrition in Older People and Promote Active and Healthy Ageing—The EIP-AHA Nutrition Action Group



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Research-informed nutrition for older adults



Vitamin C supplementation

- Lowers protein oxidation in healthy volunteers (2002)
- Alters monocyte surface antigens and adhesion to endothelial cells (2002, 2003)
- Lowers rbc membrane protein oxidation in dialysis (2015)



Vitamin E in healthy volunteers

- Elevates plasma apolipoprotein A1 (2006)
- Almond enriched diet increases vitamin E and improves vascular function in older adults (2014)




metabolism and ageing

- In the elderly, a higher daily intake of fruits and vegetables is associated with an improved antioxidant status (2005)
- Age associated changes in long chain fatty acids favour inflammation (2016)





Dietary protein and bone health across the life-course: an updated systematic review and meta-analysis over 40 years

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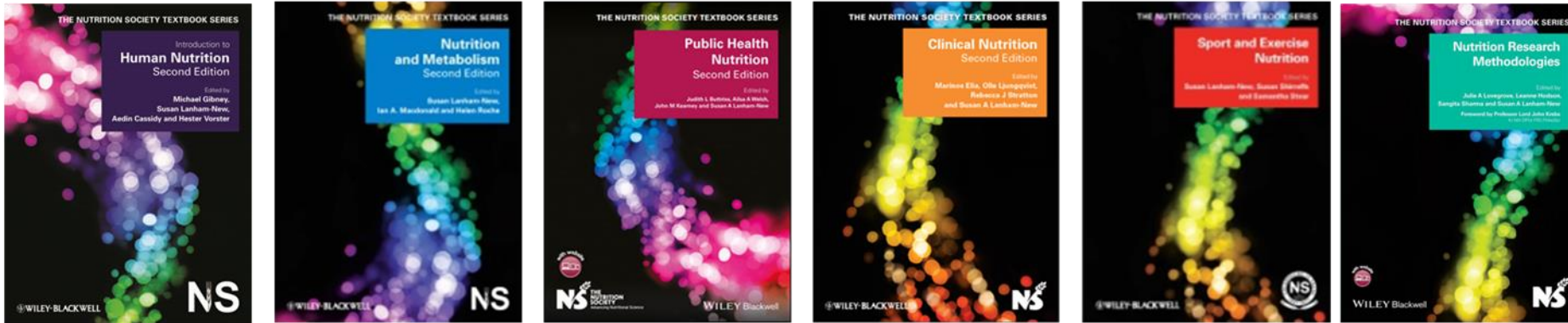
Received: 27 October 2018 / Accepted: 4 March 2019

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Abstract

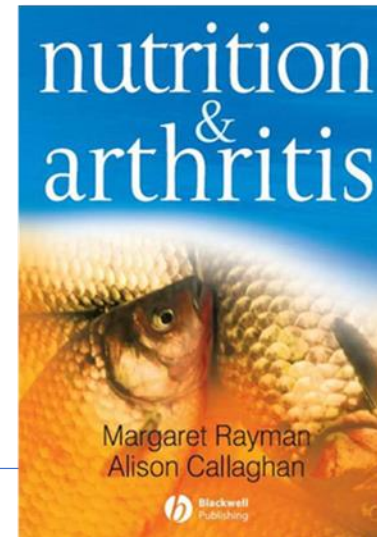
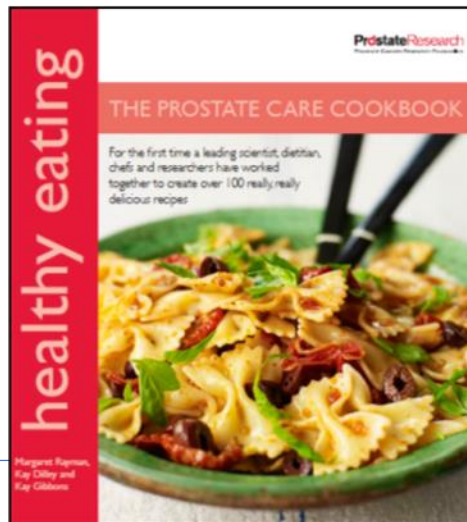
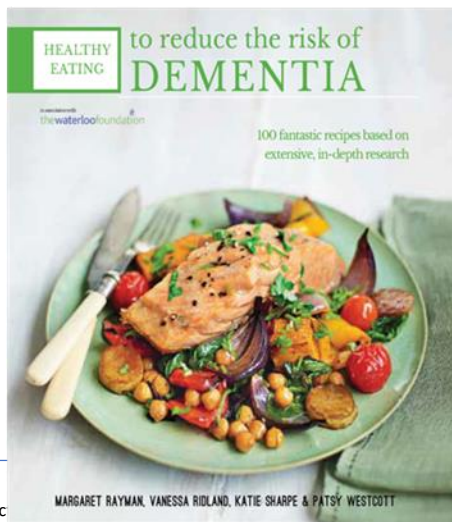
We undertook a systematic review and meta-analysis of published papers assessing dietary protein and bone health. We found little benefit of increasing protein intake for bone health in healthy adults but no indication of any detrimental effect, at least within the protein intakes of the populations studied. This systematic review and meta-analysis analysed the relationship between dietary protein and bone health across the life-course. The PubMed database was searched for all relevant human studies from the 1st January 1976 to 22nd January 2016, including all bone outcomes except calcium metabolism. The searches identified 127 papers for inclusion, including 74 correlational studies, 23 fracture or osteoporosis risk studies and 30 supplementation trials. Protein intake accounted for 0–4% of areal BMC and areal BMD variance in adults and 0–14% of areal BMC variance in children and adolescents. However, when confounder adjusted (5 studies) adult lumbar spine and femoral neck BMD associations were





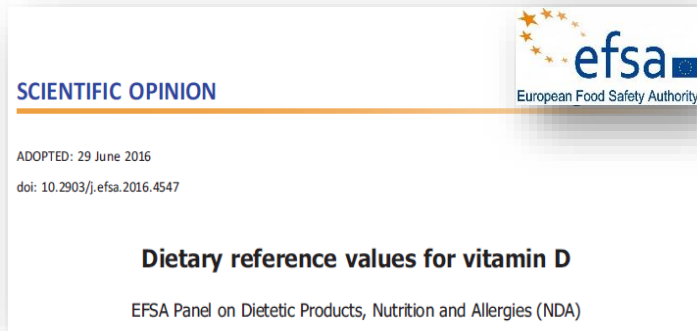
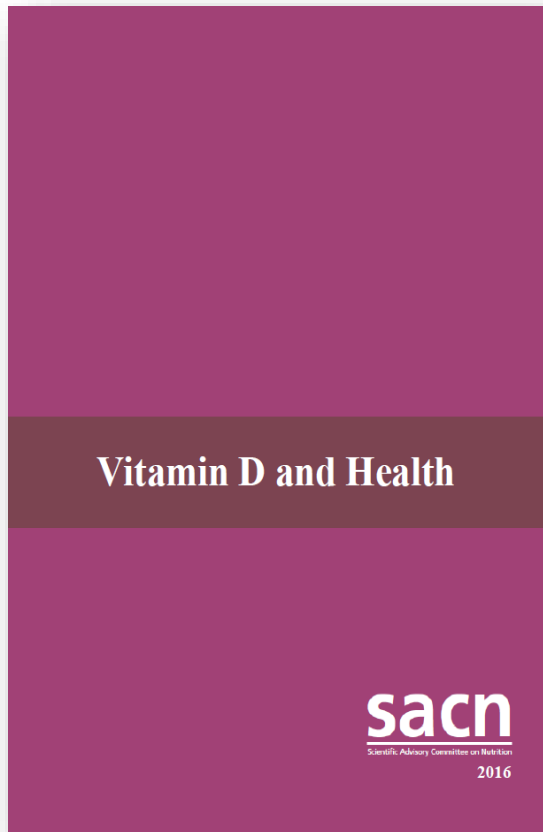
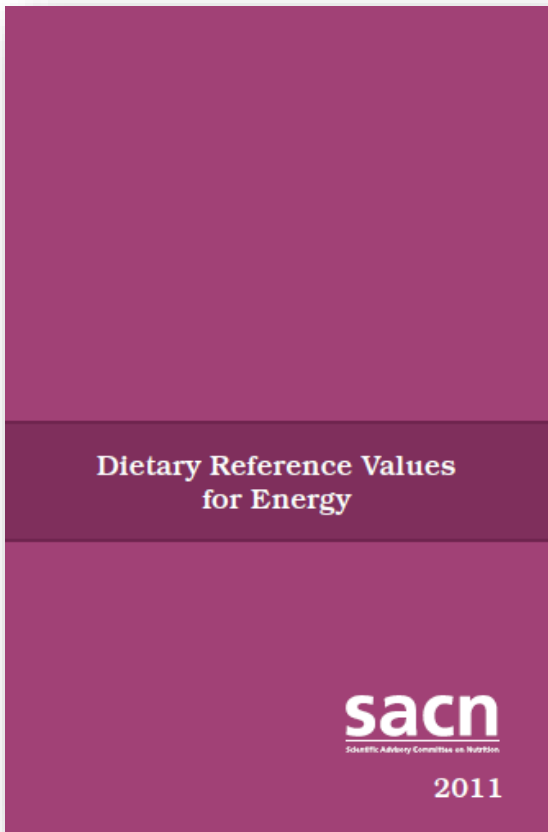
- Introduction to Human Nutrition (2 edn.)
- Nutrition and Metabolism (2 edn.)
- Public Health Nutrition (2 edn.)

- Clinical Nutrition (2 edn.)
- Sport and Exercise Nutrition (1 edn.)
- Nutrition Research Methodology (1 edn)

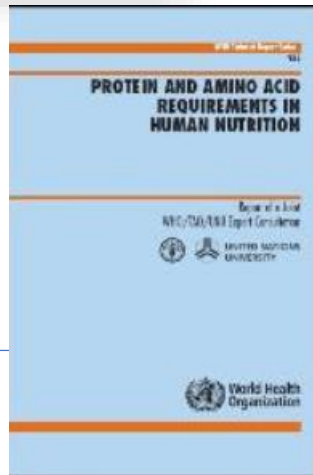


This project is part of the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 731149 (NCLuSilver)





Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



SHARP: Surrey Healthy Ageing Research Partnership

Are you interested in why old individuals are more prone to illness, or how we can prevent or reduce illness in older adults?

Prof D. Joe Millward, Prof S.A. Lannan-New
This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 731349-INCluSilver



#SurreyAmbition

Vitamin D – Public health policy UK

Age group	DRI NEW (Institute of Medicine, 2010)	RNI (Department of Health, 1991)
0-6 months	15 µg (600 IU)	8.5 µg (340 IU)
7 mo - 3 y	15 µg (600 IU)	7 µg (280 IU)
4 - 50 years	15 µg (600 IU)	0 µg
51 - 64 years	15 µg (600 IU)	0 µg
65 – 70 years	20 µg (800 IU)	10 µg (400 IU)
71 + years	25 µg (1000 IU)	10 µg (400 IU)

New vitamin D requirements will be 10 µg/ 400IU per day

This represents a significant challenge to the UK population since we would achieve no more than 3.5 µg/ 140IU per day



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Does the EU population meet the DRI for different nutrients?



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Adult nutrient intakes across Europe

Macronutrient RNI
achievement is
poorer than
micronutrient RNI

RNI achievement is
lowest in female
elderly



Review

Adult Nutrient Intakes from Current National Dietary Surveys of European Populations

Received: 13 October 2017; Accepted: 22 November 2017; Published: 27 November 2017

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Protein requirements for older adults?



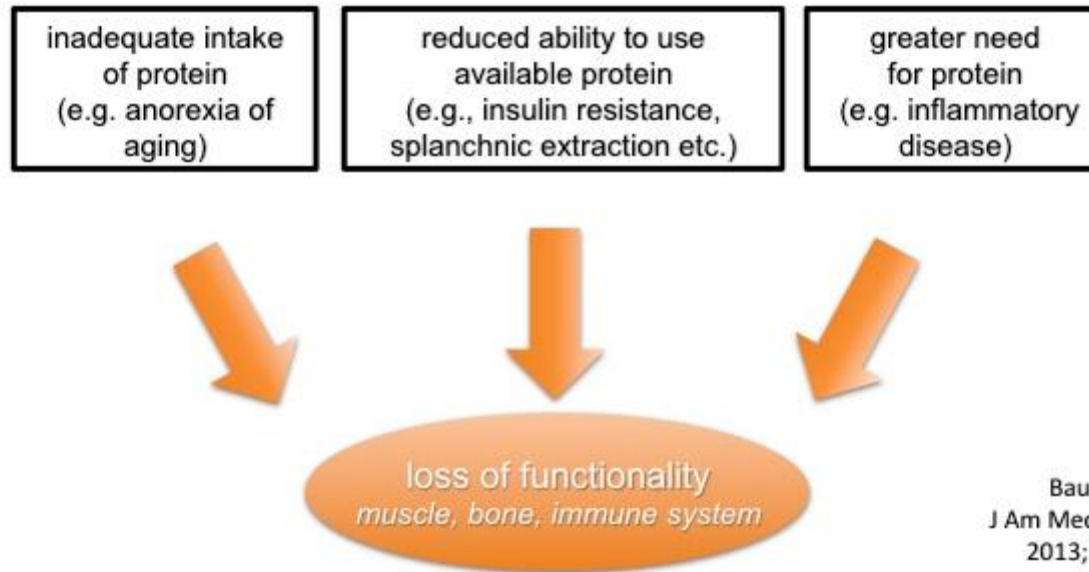
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Muscle mass - PROT-AGE recommendations for dietary protein intake in *healthy* older adults

Alterations of protein use in older persons

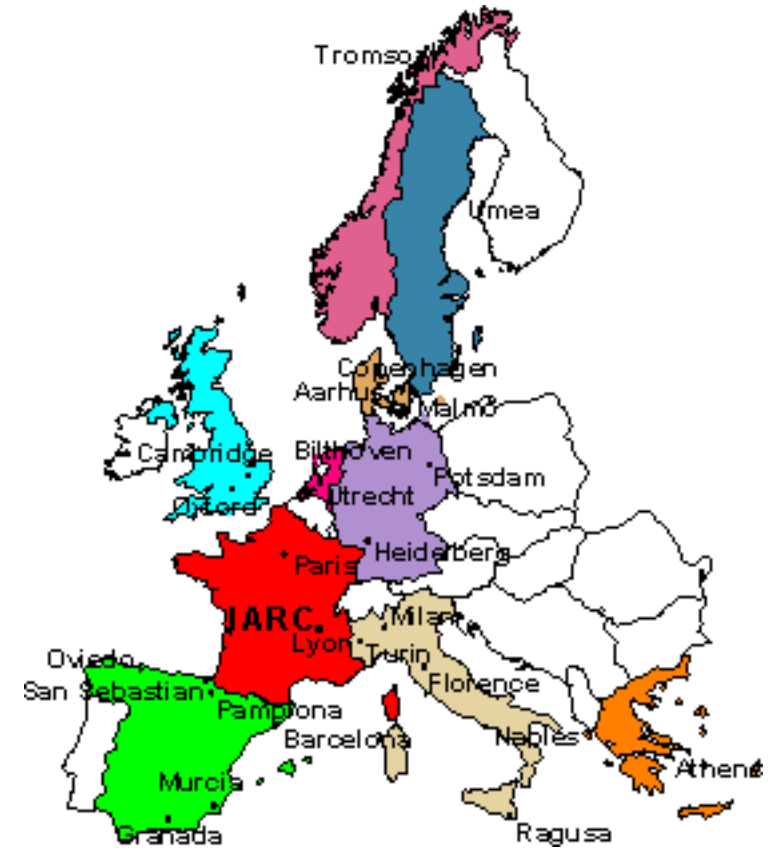


- To maintain and regain muscle, older people need more dietary protein than do younger people; older people should consume an average daily intake in the range of 1.0 to 1.2 g/kg BW/d
- The per-meal anabolic threshold of dietary protein/amino acid intake is higher in older individuals (ie, 25 to 30 g protein per meal, containing about 2.5 to 2.8 g leucine) in comparison with young adults.
- Protein source, timing of intake, and amino acid supplementation may be considered when making recommendations for dietary protein intake by older adults.



The **association** between diet and survival – the EPIC study

- 76,707 men and women aged 60+
- No CHD, stroke or cancer at enrolment
- Median follow up 89 months (4047 deaths)
- Adherence to Mediterranean diet assessed on 10-point scale:
- 0 (poor)...9 (high)
- A 2 unit increment in 'Mediterranean-ness' of diet results in 8% reduction of overall mortality



Trichopoulou A *et al.* (2005) *BMJ* **330**, 991

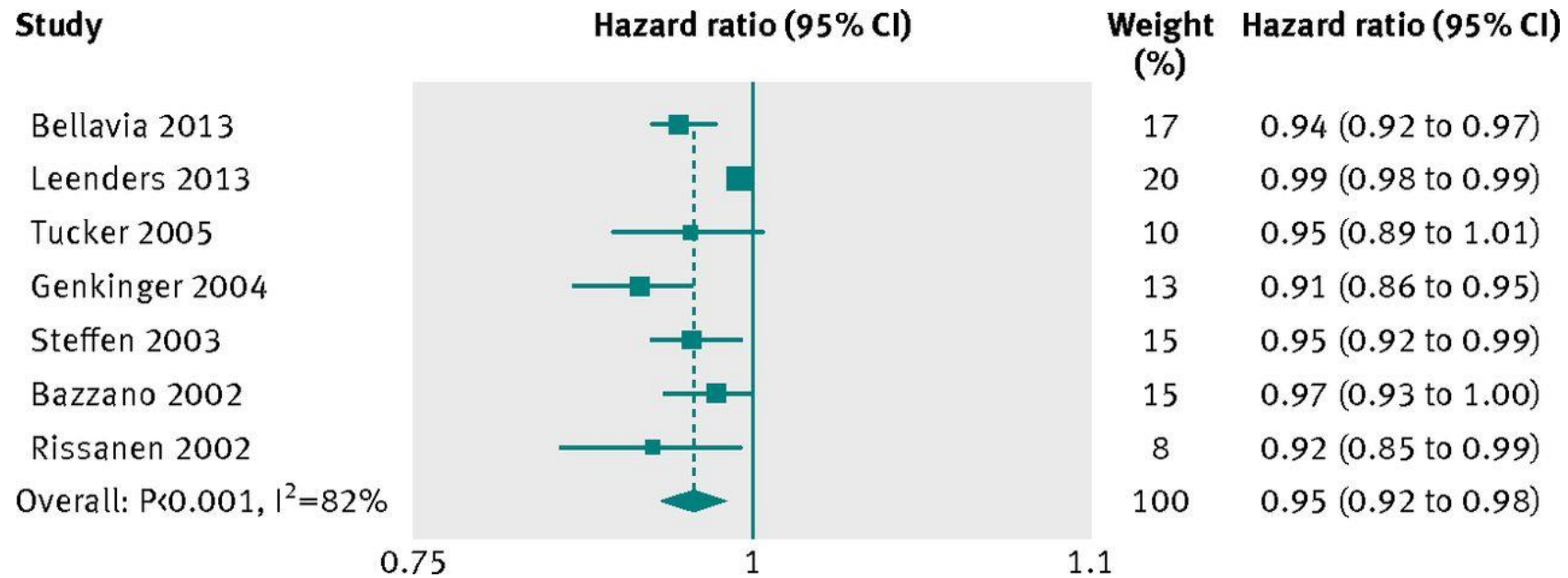


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Fruit and vegetable intake **associates** with lower, later mortality risk



Sixteen prospective cohort studies were eligible in this meta-analysis - with follow-up periods from 4.6 to 26 years there were 56 423 deaths among 833 234 participants.

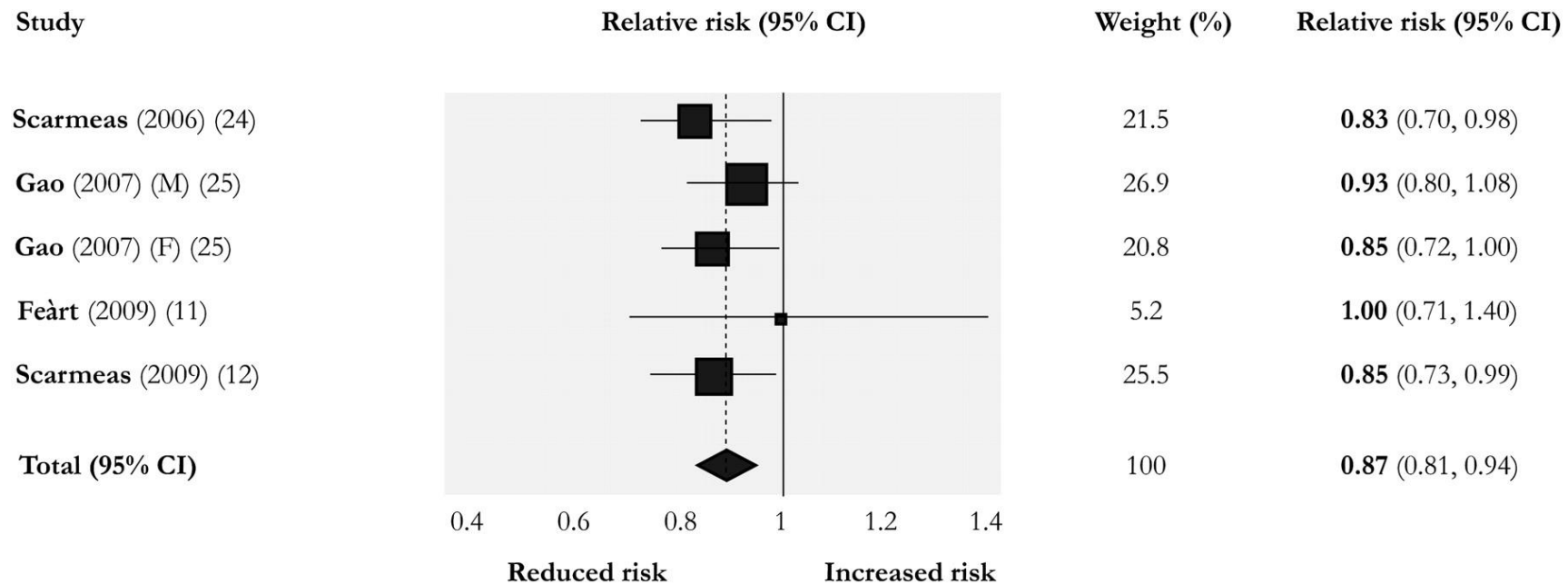


This
Euro
and
agro



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Adherence to Mediterranean diet **associated** with ↓ risk of neurodegenerative disease



- Sofi F et al (2010) Am J Clin Nutr 9 2, 1189



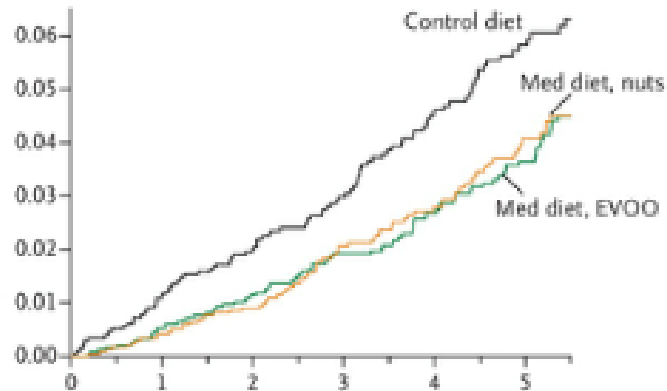
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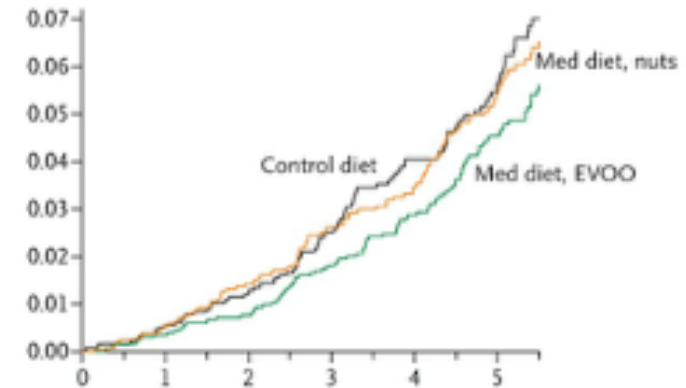
Prevention - Dietary intervention – Predimed – reduces mortality in older adults

CV outcomes

Kaplan–Meier Estimates of the Incidence of Outcome Events in the Total Study Population



All cause



The NEW ENGLAND
JOURNAL of MEDICINE

Estruch et al, 2013, 368, 1279-90



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InCluSilver Systematic Review of Nutrient benefits in older adults



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– European Personalised Nutrition Strategy –

*Helen Griffiths, Monique Raats,
Dominick Burton, Chloe Wilmot*

University of Surrey

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<https://www.inclusilver.eu/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/INCluSilver-European-Personalised-Nutrition-Strategy-1.pdf>



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Micronutrient - Survey in Europe on Nutrition and the Elderly: a Concerted Action (SENECA) study

Vitamin B12 and
vitamin D
deficiencies are
prevalent in the
older adults



Specific nutrients
are of concern,
...poor
endogenous
synthesis and/or
absorption.



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Lisette C. P. M. G. de Groot et al. *J Gerontol A Biol Sci Med Sci* 2004;59:1277-1284

the Journals of
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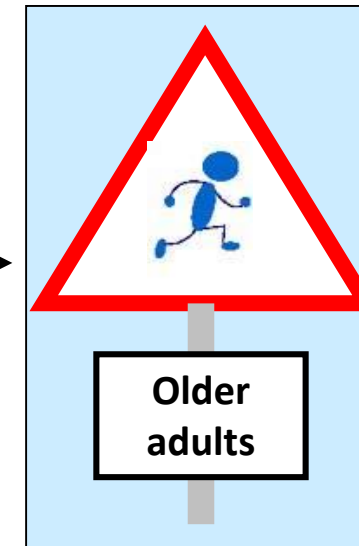
In general terms, there is evidence in older adults that

there are health benefits associated with increasing

- Unsaturated fatty acids
- Leucine rich protein
- “Mediterranean extract”
- Energy low, nutrient dense
- Low GI, high-fibre carbohydrate

In future, at a personalised level

- Micronutrients





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Approaches to support improved nutrition in older adults



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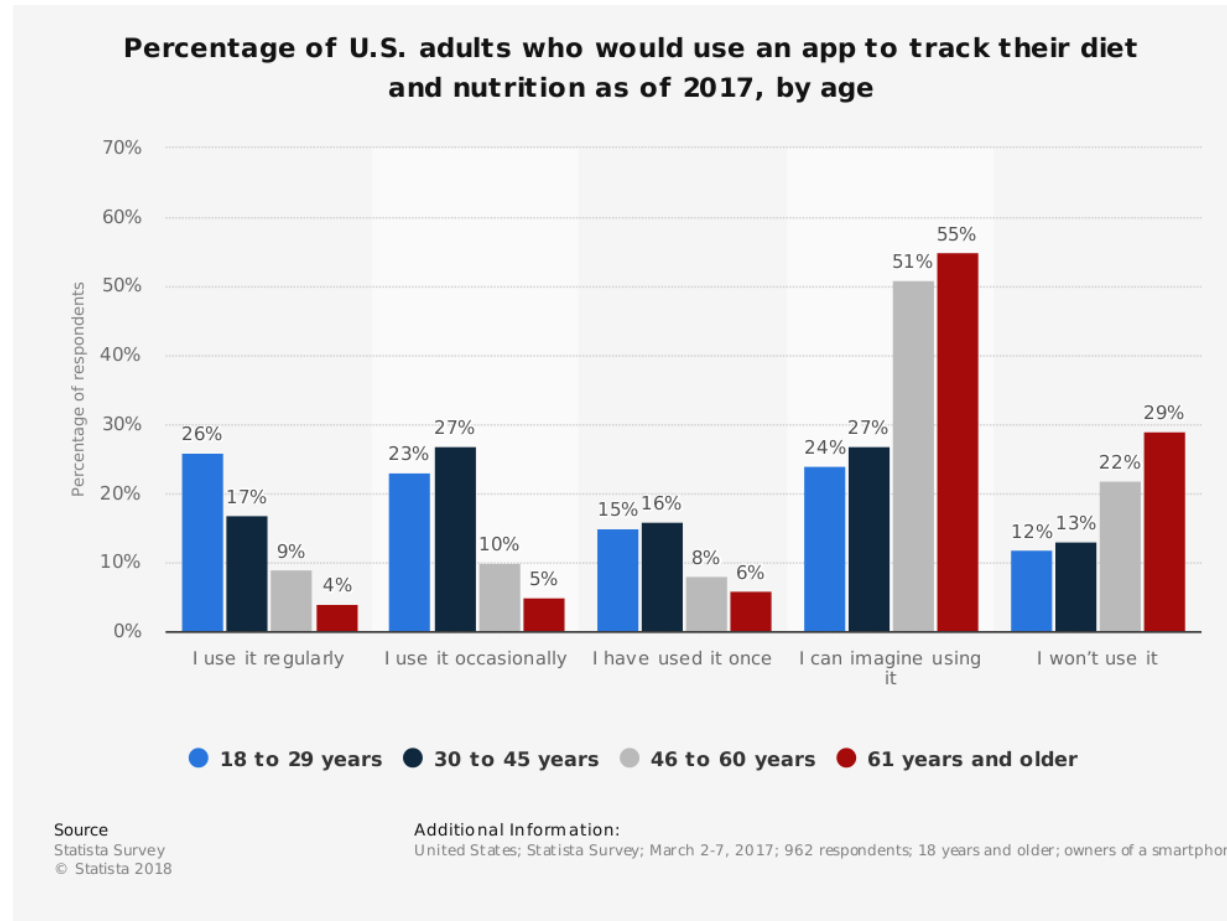


InCluSilver Strategy

- Design and implement systems that enable monitoring of nutritional health status in older adults
- Develop new foods that meet the nutritional, taste and mastication requirements for healthy older adults in health and those with chronic conditions associated with older age
- Use knowledge of silver consumer behaviour to support the uptake of personalised nutrition by older adults
- Develop meal packaging and preparation approaches that can be physically managed by older adults
- The adaptation and development of personal monitoring devices for reporting on the effect of meals on health indices
- Design and implementation of mobile apps that offer coaching on diet based on user-friendly but highly detailed data.

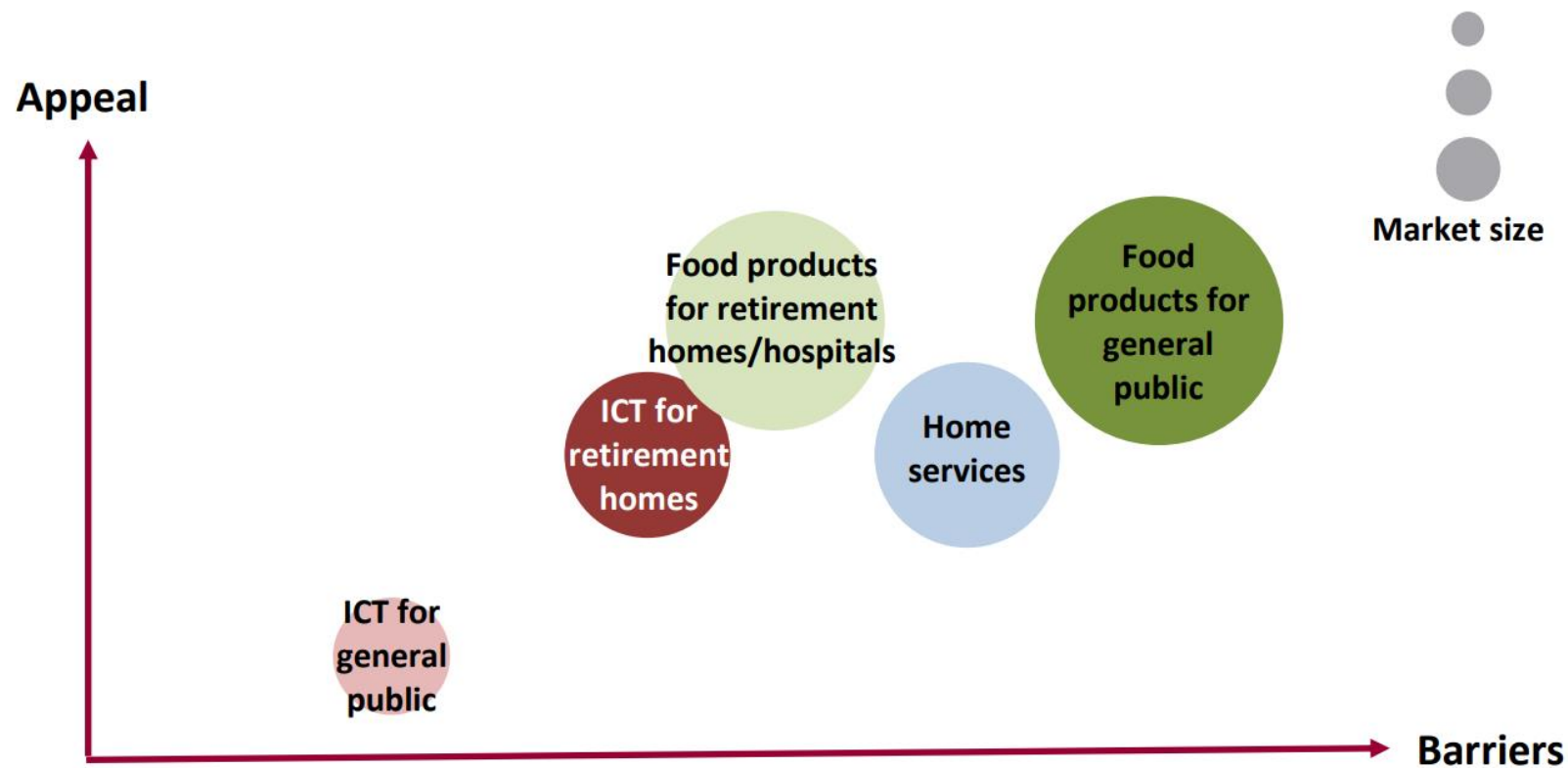


Personal IT usage by age to monitor diet



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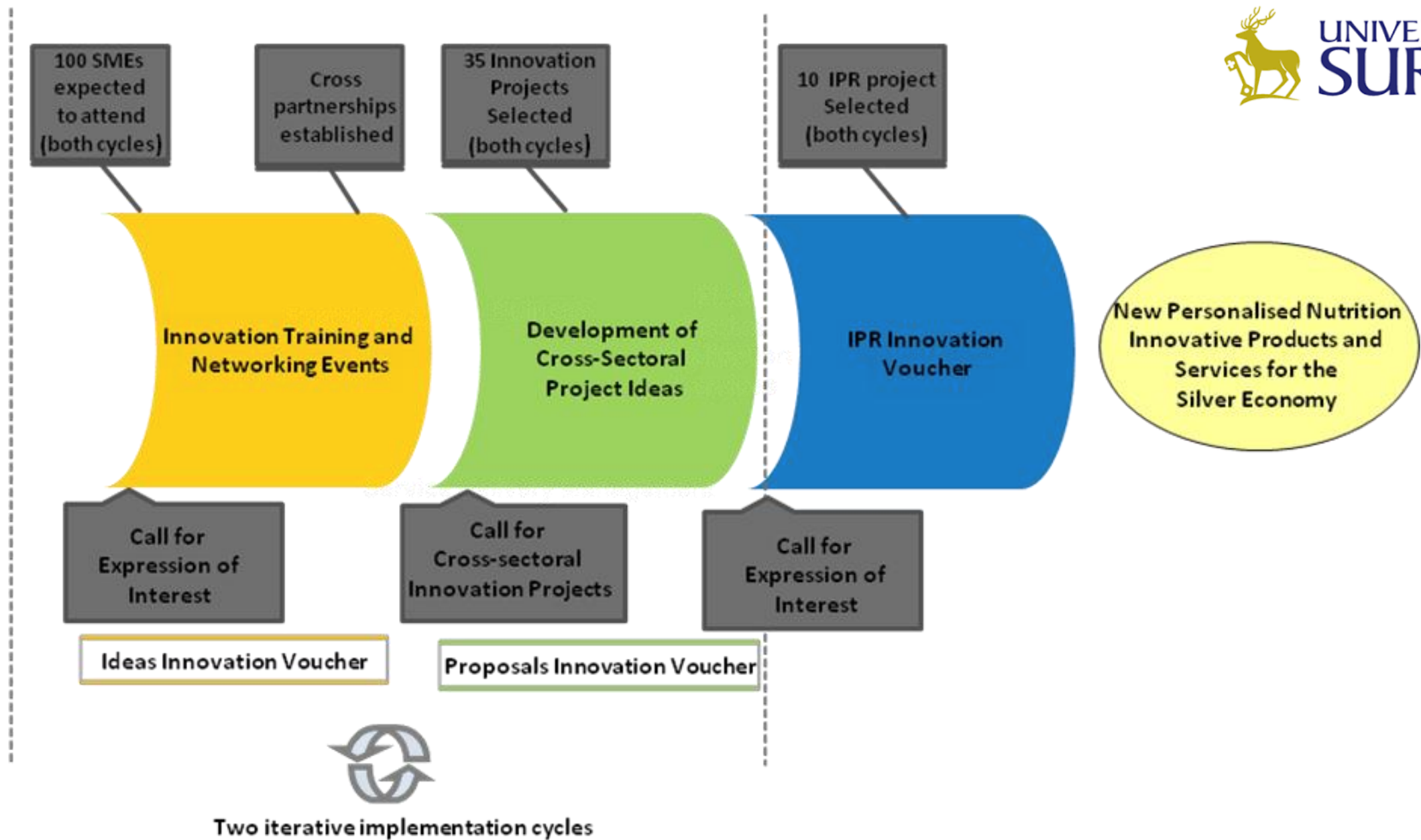
Priority matrix of market segments



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